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SOURCE As indicated

INCREASING NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS
IN USSR CITIES SUPPLIED WITH GAS

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Directives on the Fifth Five-Year Plan issued by the 19th Party Congress call for an 80-percent increase in the annual output of gas, including natural gas, gas recovered from oil, and gas produced from coal and shale.

Workers who previously spent 50-60 rubles a month for fuel spent only 4-5 rubles a month for gas in 1952.(1)

RSFSR

As of September 1953, the number of apartments with gas in the RSFSR had increased eightfold since the end of World War II. City gas systems had expanded in Leningrad, Kuybyshev, Saratov, Kaliningrad, Buguruslan, Vyborg, and other cities. Stavropol' and Dzardzhikau were being gasified in September 1953. The population of Ryazan' was to receive gas from the Saratov-Moscow gas pipeline, and cities in Moskovskaya Oblast, including Kuntsevo, Kolomna, Naro-Finsk, and others, were also to be provided with gas. Plans were being drawn up for gasification of Rostov, Taganrog, Novocherkassk, Chistopol', Ivanovo, Chelyabinsk, Sverdlovsk, Molotov, and other cities.(2)

Leningrad, Ufa, and Chernikovsk were to be gasified in 1953. By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, residential buildings in Kazan' are to be entirely gasified. High-calorie gas from coke by-products plants may be used widely for household needs in Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk, and Nizhny Tagil.(1)

Under the Fifth Five-Year Plan the Ministry of Municipal Services RSFSR is responsible for the gasification of Bryansk, Bezhitsa, Groznyy, Ufa, Krasnodar, Tula, Kaluga, Dzardzhikau, Kolomna, and other cities.(3)

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The amount of gas used by the population of Moscow between 1947 and 1952 was the equivalent of 5 million cubic meters of firewood, plus 3,250,000 tons of coal, plus more than 500,000 tons of petroleum fuel. By 1952, nearly 800,000 gas stoves, water heaters, meters, and other gas appliances had been installed in residential buildings; the length of the gas lines in Moscow was more than 2,000 kilometers.(1) In July 1952, gas was supplied to 88 percent of the people in Moscow. A total of 350,000 apartments were equipped to receive gas at that time. Gasification of most of the residential buildings in Moscow was to have been completed by the end of 1952.(4)

Under the 1953 plan for gasification of Moscow, 65 million rubles were allocated for gasification; 380 kilometers of gas mains and pipelines were to be built, and 30,000 apartments were to be gasified, including 20,000 located in residential buildings of ministries and governmental departments. In April 1953, 96 percent of the residential buildings controlled by the Moscow Soviet and 70 percent of the residential buildings of ministries and governmental departments were using gas.(5)

Between January and June 1953, 16,000 more apartments were gasified, making a total of 380,000 gasified apartments in Moscow. In the same period, the city gas system was extended 104 kilometers.(6) Between January and October 1953, more than 23,000 apartments were connected to the gas system and supplied with new gas equipment.(7)

Leningrad

Between 1947 and 1952, the length of the gas pipeline system in Leningrad increased sevenfold.(8) As of April 1952, gas derived from shale was being piped from Kokhtla-Yarve to Leningrad. This gas supplied 155,000 apartments in Leningrad. Compressor stations along the line brought pressure in the pipe up to 38 atmospheres. Over one million cubic meters of gas were being consumed in Leningrad during a normal 24-hour period. On and before holidays, gas consumption increased to 1,500,000 cubic meters a day.(9) By the end of 1952, gas consumption by the people of Leningrad was expected to be twice as great as in 1951.(10)

A total of 21,000 apartments were to be gasified in Leningrad in 1952. During the first 3 months of the year, about 6,000 apartments, chiefly in Zhdanovskiy, Petrogradskiy, and Vasileostrovskiy rayons, were supplied with gas.(11) In this same period, 14 kilometers of gas pipelines were laid in Leningrad, and construction of an annular gas supply system for the center of the city was planned.(12)

By June 1952, over 160,000 apartments in Leningrad had gas; Leninskiy, Smol'ninskiy, Frunzenskiy, and Kuybyshevskiy rayons were completely gasified.(10) By July 1952, over 1,500,000 Leningrad residents were using gas.(13) In all, 31,344 apartments in Leningrad were gasified during 1952.

By January 1953, 80 percent of the apartments in Leningrad had gas.(14) By the end of 1953, 204,000 apartments were to be supplied with gas.(15) Between January and August 1953, more than 15,000 apartments were gasified in Leningrad.(16) Between January and October 1953, 70 kilometers of gas mains were laid in Leningrad; 14 rayons of the city were supplied with gas. By October 1953, a total of 200,000 apartments in Leningrad received gas.(17) A total of 16,410 apartments were gasified in Leningrad during 1953.(18)

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Other Cities

The 1953 plans for gasification of Ryazen' included construction of a gas system with 140 kilometers of pipeline, gasification of 30,000 apartments, and gasification of hospitals, schools, children's institutions, and municipal enterprises.(19)

Not long after World War II, the Soviet government appropriated funds for gasification of Kuybyshev. By 1950, this city had a 200-kilometer gas pipeline system; more than 7,500 apartments were gasified. At the beginning of 1953, more than 18,000 apartments had been provided with gas, and 3,000 more apartments were scheduled to receive gas before the end of the year.(20)

The first line in the gas system at the Kuybyshevskaya GES construction site was finished in August 1952. The builders ran the pipeline across the bottom of the Volga River and 30 kilometers along the left bank of the river to the village of Komsomol'skiy. A second line was being laid on the right bank to the workers' settlement of Zhigulevsk in August 1952.(21)

Gasification of Dzauzhikau was to begin in 1952. It was planned to gasify 300 apartments in 1952 and 1,000 more in 1953.(22)

In 1953, 250 apartments in Stavropol', Stavropol'skiy Kray, were to be supplied with gas.(23)

In 1952, the Ministry of Municipal Services Bashkirskaya ASSR was working on plans for reconstruction and expansion of the gas system in Ishimbay. Plans called for 18 new gas distributing stations and 20 kilometers of gas lines in the city of Oktyabr'skiy.(24) In September 1953, Chernikovsk had 200 newly gasified apartments; 1,500 more apartments were to be gasified by the end of 1953.(25)

Reconstruction of the gas system of Asekeyevo, Chkalovskaya Oblast, was completed by 1953. All residential buildings and municipal enterprises were heated by gas in January 1953, and a large rayon electric power station operating on gas had been built.(26)

Estonian SSR

Gas for domestic consumption was expected to reach Tallin via the Kokhtla-Yarve -- Tallin main gas line by December 1952. By January 1953, over 2,000 apartments were to be receiving Kokhtla-Yarve gas. Although gas mains will not be laid in all sections of the city, residents of these sections will receive bottled gas. One such bottle provides enough gas for 1.5-2 months for a two-burner stove.(27)

As of February 1953, 54,000 apartments remained to be supplied with gas in Tallin; the city is to receive 36 million cubic meters of gas a year.(28)

By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the entire city of Tallin is to be gasified.(27)

Ukrainian SSR

Between the time that the main gas line from Dashava to Kiev was put into use and August 1952, workers in Kiev received over one billion cubic meters of natural gas. In 1952, the number of gasified apartments in Kiev increased by more than 6,000; over 7,000 gas stoves and about 5,000 hot water heaters were installed in them. By August 1952, 12,000 heaters had been converted to gas.(29) More than 74,000 apartments had been gasified by June 1953.(30)

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During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, hundreds of thousands of apartments in Dnepropetrovsk, Dneprodzerzhinsk, and other industrial centers are to receive high-calorie gas from coke by-products plants. As of October 1952, it was considered possible that gas from this source would be used for domestic needs in Zhdanov as well.(1) In October 1952, the first kilometers of the gas system in Dneprodzerzhinsk were built between the nitrogen fertilizer plant and the city; pipes to residential buildings were being installed and apartments were being equipped with gas stoves and hot water tanks. The central part of the city was being converted to gas heat. Dnepropetrovsk and Krivoy Rog were also to be gasified in 1952.(31)

In Khar'kov 1.5 kilometers of low-pressure gas pipelines and 4 kilometers of high-pressure gas pipelines were to be put into service in January 1953, and 500 more apartments were to be gasified.(32)

Fourteen villages in L'vovskaya Oblast were using natural gas in February 1953. Kolkhozes in the area were also being gasified.(34) By September 1953, 60,000 apartments in L'vov City were using gas; this was 7,000 more than in 1952. Expenditures for gasification of L'vov in 1952 and 1953 amounted to 17 million rubles.(33)

By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, 2,500 apartments in Gorlovka are to be gasified.

In June 1953, gasification of the cities and workers' settlements of Stalinskaya Oblast, especially the city of Stalino, was in progress. Construction of a new 2.5-kilometer gas supply line had started in the center of town. By the end of 1953, there were to be 4,500 gasified apartments in Stalino.(35)

Moldavian SSR

In 1952, 4,620 apartments in Kishinev had gas, as did hospitals and other medical facilities. Gas was to be provided for apartments in newly built apartment houses of the city.(36)

Azerbaijani SSR

More than 100,000 families of Baku were using gas in 1952. From 1950 to 1952, nearly 10,000 apartments had been gasified. All new residential buildings were being supplied with gas.(37) However, in April 1953 the gas system of Baku and its suburbs was reported to be in need of reconstruction. Nearly 80 percent of the workers' homes, especially in the oil field rayons of the city, were using inferior equipment that wasted gas.(38) From the beginning of 1953 to September 1953, nearly 4,000 apartments were gasified. The total number of gasified apartments reached almost 100,000. During 1953, 3,500,000 more cubic meters of gas were to be consumed than in 1952.(39)

Kazakh SSR

Construction of new gas lines was started in 1952 at the oil fields of Kul'sary, where 6 kilometers of pipe were laid. Tens of homes and industrial buildings had been provided with gas in the village of Koshkar by April 1952.(40)

The Emba oil deposits have rich reserves of gas. In 1953, the villages of Kul'sary, Koshkar, and Koschagyl were almost completely converted to gas heat.(41)

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